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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

OBSERVATIONS

On sowing wheat among Indian Corn—before and after the corn is gathered—the result compared—on white clover—horizontal ploughing—high land meadow oat, &c. &c. in a letter from Col. John Taylor, of Caroline county, Virginia, to G. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North-Carolina. Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

Virginia, Caroline, Port Royal, March 2, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have repeatedly tried the difference between sowing wheat among Indian corn, before it is gathered, and sowing it after taking off the stalks, without being able to discern any. Forward corn, especially in your climate, might be cut and removed in time to sow wheat; but this cannot be done to any advantage in large crops. Because the labor cannot be performed in time by the hands on the farm, and in leaving the corn out to dry after being taken off, much loss is sustained. In your climate, I suppose the season for sowing wheat extends from the 20th of September to the first of October. Even here it is done in that period. By this time, the fodder being gathered, the corn sustains but little injury, and the wheat may be equally distributed. All depends upon ploughing it in properly. To make the earth meet in the line of the corn—to plough deep and cover the wheat shallow—and to leave very deep and wide water furrows, are the objects to be attained. The hoes following the ploughs only for the purpose of chopping the few spots in the line of the corn remaining uncovered, and hanging to the ears that may be broken off. In sowing wheat, I mix up gypsum or wood ashes bushel to bushel with the seed, and find it useful to check insects—to preserve the seed from theft—and in some degree to improve the crop.

The white clover, having horizontal roots, and being a dwarf species, seems to me to be less calculated than the red for improving land. Nor can it, I think, be brought into general use, or made to flourish under the inclosing system, because it requires a close soil, and that system will render even a stiff land too open and friable for it. Hence I have seen it extirpated from soils by changing their texture with inclosing, where it existed previously in some degree. It is, however, decidedly the best grass I ever saw to be combined with grazing. Treading the ground seems necessary for its existence. And when red clover is severely grazed, it never fails, in stiff land, to be eaten out by white. Perhaps in land so strong as to produce the luxuriant growth you mention, the white clover ought to be encouraged. That species of manure which will have the least effect in loosening the texture of the soil, must be the best. This is ashes. But any combined with grazing to prevent the earth from becoming too friable for it, will highly improve it. This closeness of the soil, with the nature of its roots, causes deep ploughing to be more difficult in white than in red clover sods. Yet in lands so peculiarly adapted to white clover, it is probable that it may be preferable to any other grass; and that by partial and judicious grazing, united with manuring to the utmost extent, it may be made to afford copious sup-

plies of vegetable matter to the earth. From my experiments I have not discovered that it derives much benefit from the gypsum, but as these have been attended by inclosing, which soon extirpated the white clover, I do not consider them as conclusive. Had my soil been as congenial with it as yours, it would have excited a greater degree of attention to the point.

One of my sons having a very hilly plantation, has gone into the horizontal ploughing with considerable success, in ridges of only 5½ feet width. The steepness of his hill sides required them to be thus narrow. Wherever the declivity is moderate, they ought to be made wider. The success depends on the exactness of the level to suspend, and the depth of the ploughing to absorb the water. It has not been complete, but yet so considerable as to have doubled the value of his land in seven years, in union with inclosing and manuring. Inclosing is indispensably necessary to make it beneficial, as by that, the earth is brought into a proper state for absorbing more water, and the suspension of the progress of this water by its vegetable cover, allows more time for the operation of absorption. In heavy rains, however, when the ground is in tilth, instances occasionally occur of breaches across the horizontal beds. The remedy is to fill them immediately with brush having the leaves on, well packed. These, however, have been inconsiderable, and easily thus cured. The result is, that a large plantation, as hilly as any I know, from being excessively galled and gullied, is relieved probably of nineteen parts in twenty, of these calamities. Its soil was particularly liable to be washed away.

For ten years past I have been trying a grass called here the "highland meadow oat"—the Egyptian oat—and the Peruvian grass. It is probably known among you by some of these names. At first I was discouraged by its growing in tussocks. But by sowing it thick, I find it to be the best highland grass I know, and I would sooner relinquish the red clover than part with it. Its qualities are—to produce heavy crops of fine hay in strong land—to bear drought better than any other grass—to live in land where red clover perishes, and to afford to it cover, and vegetable matter—to bear grazing well—to adhere long to the land—and to yield both good seed and good hay at the same cutting. The greatest defect I have perceived, is a propensity to shed its seed whilst yet green. This is only to be watched and remedied by cutting it at the proper juncture for the sake of securing seed. It is an excellent grass to be sown with red clover, by rendering the hay more easy to be cured. It may be sown with oats or wheat, or alone. Its power of resisting drought, and preference of high land, and capacity of existing in sandy soils, seems to adapt it for North-Carolina and Virginia. I have given its character to induce your society to give it a trial. Lest you may not have it, a few seeds are inclosed, planted this spring and properly nursed, they will be a stock, equal to that which has furnished me with many bushels. This grass for high, and the red top for low land, are likely, I think, with us to prove more valuable than the red clover and timothy.

Perhaps the book stores may afford some new agricultural books, but being old, retired, and not conversant with them, no knowledge of any such have reached me.

I remain, sir, your most ob'dt servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

Yesterday morning, says a late N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, the wife of Mr. John Pringle, watch-maker, No. 29, Nassau-street, was safely delivered of three fine healthy boys; the mother and boys are doing well. Mrs. Pringle is a native of Scotland, and has been less than twelve months in this country. Our correspondent observes, this rather contradicts the doctrine of the English Reviewers, who say that every thing degenerates in America.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Call now to mind what high capacious powers
Lie folded up in man.....AKENSIDE.

Man is distinguished from all other animals by reason. This noble faculty enables him to acquire and preserve dominion over all the inferior orders of creation; to perceive, from the works of nature, the existence of a supreme, intelligent Being, and to have some idea of the reverence and worship due him, even when unassisted by the lights of science and of revelation. But this "spark of heavenly birth" shines but dimly in the untutored and uncivilized savage—gives man, while in a state of nature, but little superiority over the brute creation. It is only when refined and expanded by civilization and knowledge, and enlightened and guided by revelation, that it places him on that proud eminence, but a step lower than angels, and makes him the connecting link, as it were, between matter and pure intelligence.

Seeing, then, that we are endowed with so noble a faculty, and knowing and feeling the importance of its being cultivated and enlightened, how necessary is it that we devise such means as will tend to expand and ennoble it. We daily exert ourselves to obtain those things which will perish with the using—to gratify our passions, or please our appetites: We assiduously employ our time in accumulating wealth: But how little do we bestow on that better part, without which, what is man? and with which, uncultured and perverted, what is he? We submit to incessant toil; we involve ourselves in daily perplexities and troubles; we trespass on the hours which should be devoted to the repose of wearied nature, to treasure up wealth for our children: But we let their minds lie neglected, like an unweeded garden, and permit those "high capacious powers" which "lie folded up in" them, to be enfeebled, or perverted to such uses, as will only render property a curse, by enabling them to gratify, to their fullest extent, those passions which reason has never curbed, and which the plastic hand of education has not mollified and pruned.

We need no arguments to convince us of the importance of education; and we need only to cast our eyes abroad, to be sensible of the deplorable effects of the want of it. We daily witness the human "mind in ruins," and see the wretched state of man, when subject to the wild fury of unrestrained passion, and destitute of the influence of enlightened reason. To the sympathetic heart, that feels for the wretchedness of others, that pities their follies, and would fain be blind to their frailties, this sad debasement of the mind, this brutalizing of the man, is most torturing. To the moralist, who looks only to the good of society, and who deprecates whatever has a tendency to disturb its peace and endanger its safety, it imparts anxious disquietude and a gloomy prospective. To the christian, who looks beyond the ken of mortality, who believes in the realities of eternity, and in the truths of revelation, it is a cause of much grief, and of the most solemn and awful apprehensions. Let all, then, unite their endeavors to bring about a reform, and to make the blessings of education as diffuse as the air we breathe, and as easy to be enjoyed. This can be done, and done, too, at a trifling expense, and with a trouble not worth mentioning. It cannot, however, be accomplished in a moment; but it will not take years. We have no experiments to make, to learn what plan will be the best; for we have plans matured to our hands, and systems which have stood the test of experience. All we have to do is to adopt them and put them into active operation.

I am necessarily compelled, Messrs. Editors, to be brief. A considerable length of time has elapsed since I first addressed you on this subject, and perhaps it will be as long ere you hear from me again. But as often as circumstances will permit, I shall continue my remarks, until I shall have finished what I first intended to say on the important subject of education, important to our country generally, and peculiarly so to this part of it in which we live.

ALIQUI.

OSSIAN'S POEMS.

It is said that in opening a vault at Connor, Ireland, a box has been found, containing the original Manuscript of the Poems of Ossian, written by an Irish friar named Terrence O'Neal, in 1463. The translations by Macpherson are pronounced imperfect.

Foreign Adverses.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF SEPTEMBER 30.

Arrived brig Jones, captain Geo. G. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes.

Capt. Jones informs, that there was a Revolution in Portugal, and handed us the following proclamation of the Patriots:

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers! Our sufferings are ended: our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldier reduced to beg alms. Soldiers! this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow-soldiers! come along with us; let us fly with our brothers in arms, to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august sovereign, Lord Don John 6th, that we are to be governed. Our holy religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese army, will run to embrace our cause, because it is also theirs. O! soldiers! power is ours—we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings. If our country is indebted to us for her salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquility. Confide in a chief who never showed the way but to honor. Soldiers! you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day. Henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, long live the King Don John 6th! long live the Army! long live the Cortes! and by them the National Constitution! (Signed.) The Chevalier Sebastiano Drago Valente de Brito Cabrera, colonel of the fourth regiment of artillery; Bernardo Correra de Castro Sepulveda, colonel 18th regiment; Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Samento, lieutenant. col. 6th regiment; Sodo Perura de Silva Leito, lieutenant. col. police regiment; Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria, major com. Porto militia; Joze Pedro Cordeza Silva, major com. Mara militia.

ST. UBS. SEPT. 2.

The latest news from Lisbon mentions, that government are treating with the patriotic army, and will call the Cortes immediately.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL.

MADRID, AUG. 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this Court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th inst. we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal: That it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces, by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution, and whatever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign, Don John VI., that several other garrisons had followed this example, that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, General Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally, that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested, after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos.

It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820.

PARIS, AUG. 20.

The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honor and the repose of the country, to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps.—These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne, and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs, without loss of time, of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguish-

ed. This was done, it is presumed, to create confusion, so as to favor a surprise. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence.—*Monitor*.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Our advices from Madrid are to the 31st ult. The Cortes were in constant deliberation on the affairs of the nation, but very few subjects had been completed. They had voted, by a large majority, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the ecclesiastical revenues to the service of the state.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

The packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing accounts to the 1st September. Captain Williams has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Courier to the 30th of August, inclusive. The letter bag was not brought ashore last evening, in consequence of a heavy storm that prevailed.

The trial of the Queen, which had progressed to the twelfth day, still engrossed the whole public attention.

The cross-examination of Majocchi closed on the 6th day—and the "Times" says:

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the Queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that Majocchi had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her majesty's bedroom, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British ambassador, Lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of Bergami—of fortunes almost as rapid!"

On the 9th day, the London Evening Mail of Aug. 28th, says—"Up to this time, the only two credible witnesses examined were the captains of the *Clorinde* and *Leviathan*, and their evidence acquitted the Queen of "improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how fortunate it was that the house of lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocchi's *Gloucester* connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgment of the immense bribes received by Gargiulo and Paturzo, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the captain received for the freight of his vessel from the Queen of England; which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself. But by this new speculation in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they don't know all yet,) One Thousand Dollars a month!—net, clear of expenses! without the wear and tear of his ship—without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate, in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villainy to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprises than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocence and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the house were engaged in discussing a question whether the Counsel should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of five. Lord Erskine then moved, that the house adjourn, to afford time for the Queen to prepare for her defence; and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time and places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her. On this motion there were contents 61—non-contents 160.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square, to await the approach of her majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the house of lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration evinced. The soldiers are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.—*E. Mail*.

AUGUST 30.

Her majesty arrived in town at 9 o'clock this morning, preceded, as usual, by alderman Wood. The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and those few manifested but little enthusiasm. As she passed Carlton-Palace, she turned her eyes in an opposite direction, with an assumed air of disgust. This seemed to please her followers, who noticed it with cries of "bravo," and loudly clapping of hands. In the windows of Pall-Mall and Cockspur-street, we did not notice a single respectable person.—*Courier*.

* This alludes to a fact publicly stated, and apparently agreed to as true, that Majocchi, who swore that he did not understand one word of English, was living at Gloucester as a servant last year, with a Mr. Adam Hyatt; and that, while in that employ, he had always spoken in the highest terms of the queen—but who had said that he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. This may account for the agitation of the queen when she heard his name. He may have owed much to her, and she had not presence of mind enough to bear with his base ingratitude—having believed that he could not appear against her.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The concourse of people who assemble in the neighborhood of the house of lords, continues to insult the Duke of Wellington. Yesterday, as the Duke was riding with the Marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissings and hootings of the mob. The duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop, and demanded of the persecutors, "why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "The Queen! the Queen!" was the only reply. His lordship said, "If you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout; but the next moment the cry of "The Queen," was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The horse-guards are in future to be on duty, to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

The Court of Peers is ordered to assemble immediately, to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The Court Royale at Paris, all the Chambers being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was by a fortunate, but most singular chance: A female, who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Thuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to whom the letter had been addressed was taken up. She pointed out the writer of it, who, being also taken, put the authorities in possession of the plot. We are uninformed, at present, how far the burning of Vincennes was connected with this plot. It is asserted, that the circumstance was occasioned by the negligence or imprudence of a workman who was employed there in repairing the fire-arms to be used at the festival of St. Louis. Several parts of the building received some damage from a partial explosion; success was prompt and abundant; at 4 o'clock the fire was mastered; no person was hurt; luckily three barrels of gunpowder, and one of saltpetre, were withdrawn in time.

Since this event, the castle has been closed, and the troops who form the garrison are placed under a countersign. Gen. Dejean repaired to the castle on Saturday evening, and passed the night there. The castle has been slightly damaged, but nobody has perished. The commune is quite tranquil; and, notwithstanding the immense crowd which the festival had attracted, not the least disorder has taken place. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Louvre, and to penetrate, by the Grand Gallery of the Museum, to the King's apartments, whilst, by way of a diversion, the soldiers who were to have been gained, were to have had a skirmish on the Place du Carrousel, with the guards of the palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Bonaparte, and Ex-Duchess of Lucca and Piombino, has, it is said, died at Trieste, of a nervous fever.

Letters from Ancona state, that preparations were making in the Marche for the reception of the Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

PARIS, AUG. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 25, and none of them above the rank of captain. We add, with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards, distinguished by their sentiments of honor and fidelity. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears they did not dare to confide their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have absconded.

Letters from Italy state that serious disturbances had broken out at Bologna, amongst the students of the University of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poniards. The disorderly had only been put down by the interference of the Austrian troops.

VIENNA, AUG. 9.

There is much talk here of a confidential circular of a powerful monarch in the north, addressed to all the sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, to induce them to prepare their contingents of troops, for the purpose of opposing the revolutionary measures of demagogues in the south of Europe.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 32 battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th instant at Treviso, where they will receive orders for their ulterior destination. There are now strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna, and at Commachio.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN OF AUGUST 29.

Though the house of lords was yesterday not engaged in the examination of witnesses, their proceedings related to subjects of the highest importance. A question had been raised on Saturday, as to the right of the queen's counsel to renew their cross-examination of the witnesses in support of the bill, after the interval which will be allowed them for inquiring into the condition and character of the witnesses, and for procuring evidence in defence; and on this point a long and interesting discussion ensued. On the part of the supporters of the bill, it was contended that the counsel for the queen should be obliged to proceed in the cross-examination, without delay, according to the practice in the ordinary courts of law; and, after the lapse of time to be allowed them for the defence, they might then state to the house any knowledge they may have obtained, as a ground for again calling any witnesses to the

bar, and putting to them such questions as the house should have sanctioned. Of this opinion were the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Manners, Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Grenville, and the Lord Chancellor; while, on the other hand, Lord Erskine, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Grey, argued warmly for allowing the cross-examination to go on, without any limitation whatsoever, in order to counterbalance the refusal of the list of witnesses and specification of the charges, and that a cross-examination was expedient, previous to the interval to be granted for preparing the defence, in order to prevent the evidence brought forward against the Queen from going out to the public, and remaining for weeks and months unsifted, unquestioned, and unanswered. On the motion of Lord Liverpool, however, it was proposed that the cross-examination should be gone into immediately after the examination in chief, but with a claim for counsel to apply for permission to have any witness recalled for cross-examination, if any new facts or circumstances respecting such witness should come to their knowledge; but his lordship, at the same time, admitted that it would not be proper for the house to come to any decision upon the rule suggested, until the counsel against the bill were heard as to any objection which they, for the interest of her majesty, might have to urge against the establishment of the rule proposed. On this proposition having been agreed to, the counsel were called in, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman addressed their lordships in speeches that will be read with peculiar interest, and that were calculated to produce the best effect.

In our paper of Saturday last we expressed our confidence, that, whatever might be the ultimate result of the proceedings before parliament, the queen would be acquitted in the minds of the people. A serious attention to yesterday's debate, and its probable result, impels us to say, that we feel that confidence increased. Our readers will observe the luminous and argumentative speeches of lords Erskine, Lansdowne, and Grey, and the no less luminous and powerful addresses of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, upon the question touching the postponement of the cross-examination of one of the witnesses; and they will notice with concern the tone and temper of his majesty's ministers. We are told that this odious proceeding by a bill is necessary, because it is a case standing on its own peculiar circumstances. This, of itself, is a departure from the good old rules of law. However, for the argument sake, let it be taken upon the showing of the supporters of the bill. It is a peculiar case. "Very well," say her counsel—"give us a list of the witnesses." "No," say the supporters—"we must be governed by the rules of law, and in no case of law are you entitled to this privilege, except in cases of treason, and this is not a case of treason." In short, it is pretty clear to every person of ordinary understanding, that, for purposes of the bill, the case is legislative or it is judicial; but, for the defence of the queen, it is neither the one nor the other.

From the language yesterday of the supporters of the bill, many anxious friends of the queen were apprehensive that the decision of the house would prove unfavorable to her majesty's interests; but, from the course which the discussion is taking to-day, there is reason to hope that the arguments and eloquence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman will ultimately triumph.

Assault on the duke of Wellington.—A London paper of the 30th Aug. says—The treatment received yesterday by the duke of Wellington was more serious than it has been represented. Long after the queen had left the house of lords, a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of Great George street, as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close on him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at his bridle, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his grace's danger, rushed forward and drew their cutlasses; a severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke, but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the meantime the duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park; his grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster-shells all the way down Great George street.

Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.—Mr. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, visited the United States Navy-Yard, and ship of the line North-Carolina, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, and was received by Com. MURRAY, in a manner becoming his rank. A salute was fired from the marine barracks, under the command of Lieut. Charles Broom. We understand he visited the arsenal in the afternoon of the same day—and that he will visit Fort Mifflin, whence he will proceed to view the fortifications at the Pea Patch.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 2.—Mr. CALHOUN, the Secretary of War, accompanied by Col. CROGHAN, arrived in town on Saturday from Philadelphia, being on their way to Washington City. The Secretary visited Fort M'Henry in the course of the morning.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3.—Yesterday's Mail from the South, brings New-Orleans papers to the 4th ult. which describe the ravages of the disease by which that city is afflicted, as being awful and increasing. Among the victims to it, besides those already announced, is Benjamin H. B. Latrobe,

the distinguished artist, who is well known by his works to nearly all the Atlantic States. He died on the 3d ult.

Suicide.—An instance of suicide of no ordinary character, recently occurred at Haverstraw, Rockland County, New-York. Mr. GILBERT FULTER, a man of excellent character, and very generally beloved, 32 years of age, of ample property, and a young family, put an end to his existence, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife, and by several stabs in his body. He lingered four days after giving himself the wounds, and died very penitent, and with great regret that he had committed the fatal act. This, if we are rightly informed, was caused by a sense of wrong, a sensibility of conscience, which led the unhappy man to this fatal error. He had been a stakeholder at a horse race, from which a prosecution had ensued, and he was called as a witness before the grand jury. He had been advised to withhold some part of the evidence which might go to criminate himself, and without sufficient reflection did so. This preyed upon his mind in secret, and led to the melancholy act, which deprived society of a worthy citizen. Mistaken man! What can be more honorable than to retrace our steps, and make every possible reparation of an error.

[New-York Columbian.]

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

DETROIT, SEPT. 15.

Last Friday evening Governor Cass arrived here from Chicago, accompanied by Lieut. M'Kay and Mr. R. A. Forsyth, both of whom belonged to the expedition—all in good health.

We understand that the objects of the expedition have been successfully accomplished. The party has traversed four thousand miles of this frontier since the last of May. Their route was from this place to Michilimackinac, and to the Saut of St. Mary's, where a treaty was concluded with the Chippewas, for the cession of a tract of land, with a view to the establishment of a military post. They thence coasted the southern shore of Lake Superior to the Fond du Lac, ascended the St. Louis River to one of its sources, and descended a small tributary stream of Sandy Lake, to the Mississippi. They then ascended this latter river to the upper Red Cedar Lake, which may be considered as the principal source of the Mississippi, and which is the reservoir where the small streams forming that river unite. From this lake they descended between thirteen and fourteen hundred miles to Prairie du Chien, passing by the post of St. Peter's on the route. They then navigated the Ouisconsin to the portage, entered the Fox river, and descended it to Green Bay. Then the party separated in order to obtain a correct topographical sketch of Lake Michigan. Some of them coasted the northern shore of Michilimackinac, and the others took the route by Chicago. From this point they will traverse the eastern shore of the Lake to Michilimackinac, and may be expected here in the course of a week. Gov. Cass returned from Chicago by land. A correct topographical delineation of this extensive frontier may now be expected from the accurate observations of Capt. Douglass, who is fully competent to perform the task. We have heretofore remained in ignorance upon this subject, and very little has been added to the stock of geographical knowledge, since the French possessed the country. We understand that all the existing maps are found to be very erroneous. The character, numbers, situation, and feelings of the Indians in those remote regions have been fully explored, and we trust that much valuable information upon these subjects will be communicated to the government and to the public. We learn that the Indians are peaceable, but that the effect of the immense distribution of presents to them by the British authorities at Malden, and at Drummond's Island, has been evident upon their wishes and feelings, through the whole route. Upon the establishment of our posts, and the judicious distribution of our small military force must we rely, and not upon the disposition of the Indians. The important points of the country are now almost all occupied by our troops, and these points have been selected with great judgment. It is thought by the party, that the erection of a military work at the Saut, is essential to our security in that quarter. It is the key of Lake Superior, and the Indians in its vicinity are more disaffected than any others upon the route. Their daily intercourse with Drummond's Island leaves us no reason to doubt what are the means by which their feelings are excited and continued. The importance of this site, in a military point of view, has not escaped the observation of Mr. Calhoun, and it was for this purpose that a treaty was directed to be held. The report which he made to the House of Representatives, in January last, contains his views upon the subject.

We cannot but hope that no reduction will be made in the ranks of the army. It is by physical force alone, and by a proper display of it, that we must expect to keep within reasonable bounds the ardent, restless, and discontented savages, by whom this whole country is filled and surrounded. Few persons living at a distance are aware of the means which are used, and too successfully used, by the British agents, to embitter the minds of the Indians, and preserve such an influence over them, as will ensure their co-operation in the event of any future difficulties. A post at the Fond du Lac will, before long, be necessary, and it is now proper that one should be established at the portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

Mr. Schoolcraft has examined the geological structure of the country, and has explored, as

far as practicable, its mineralogical treasures. We are happy to learn, that this department could not have been confided to one more able or zealous to effect the objects connected with it. Extensive collections, illustrating the natural history of the country, have been made, and will add to the common stock of American science. We understand that copper, iron, and lead, are very abundant, through the whole country, and that the great mass of copper upon the Ouconagan river has been fully examined. Upon this, as well as upon other subjects, we hope we shall, in a few days, be able to communicate more detailed information.—Gazette.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from Iredell county has been on file for some time, and we had concluded to let it remain there, until called for by our correspondent. Its publication, we judged, would only produce a lengthy reply, and perhaps a rejoinder, and finally compel us to close our columns to a controversy which, from its nature, must abound in personality. But having, within a few days, been solicited by several gentlemen to give it a place in our paper, we have consented to forego our own opinion as to the expediency of the measure, and to give it publicity, should the gentleman by whom it was communicated urge it. We shall hold our paper open to both parties, reserving to ourselves, however, the privilege, should a controversy be the result, of saying when it shall end.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

Presentment

Of the Grand Jury of Anson county, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for October, 1820.

We, the Grand Jury of Anson county, hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are by nature free and equal, and possess certain inherent rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:

That the sovereign power resides in the people, and all power emanates from them:

That protection and security in the enjoyment of these rights, are the objects of the institution of government:

We hold, from the experience of all mankind, that the system of government in which every freeman is heard, is alone calculated to promote these objects:

That when it is impracticable or inconvenient for every freeman to be heard in his own proper person, the representative form of government is superior to all others, and that equality should be a fundamental principle in such a form:

We hold it to be an incontrovertible truth, that when the established form of government is found to be insufficient for the purposes of its institution, or defective in first principles, the people have a right to new model or amend it in such a manner as may seem most conducive to their happiness:

Therefore, having given the subject an attentive, strict, and mature investigation, we present the existing mode of representation in the State of North-Carolina as inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and eminently destructive of the ends of good government. We conceive it to be a grievance of the first magnitude to the State, and particularly to the county of Anson, in as much as representation is determined by territorial limits without regard to population.

In illustration of this Presentment, we give the following statements, which we believe to be facts:—

The State of North-Carolina contained, in the year 1810, a free population of 386,676, and is represented in the Legislature by sixty-two senators and one hundred and twenty-four commons: If equality existed, it would seem that every 3118 inhabitants would be represented by one senator and two commons; the fact is far otherwise:—The State is divided into sixty-two counties, each of which elects a senator and two commons—for instance:

The county of Anson, population in 1810, elects three members:	FREE. 6,506
The county of Columbus, do. do. elects three members:	2,319
The county of Rowan, do. do. elects three members:	17,786
The five counties of Columbus, Tyrrel, Washington, Jones, and Brunswick, 15 members.	12,067
The five counties of Rowan, Orange, Lincoln, Wake and Halifax, 15 members.	67,294

It is true that the towns of Salisbury in Rowan, Hillsborough in Orange, and Halifax in Halifax, send each one member; but we do not conceive that such representation can fairly be brought into the general scale: admitting it, however, it seems manifest that three persons out of four in some of the counties are not heard in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

As this is a subject in which every citizen of the State, and particularly of the western section of it, is deeply interested, we strongly recommend to the serious consideration of the Legislature and to the people generally, whether it would not be right and proper to use all lawful means, by convention or otherwise, to effect a new organization of the Constitution, so as to equalize representation.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 11th day of October, 1820.

Samuel Alsbrook, Foreman, Samuel Tyson, Hull Thudjill, John Pearson, Edmund Lilly, Michael Little, Absalom Holly, Stephen Henley, Thomas Barrett, Benjamin Thomas, Thomas Bennett, Wm. Williams, Ezekiel Thomas, Benjamin Allen, Simeon Harris.

The Court concur with the Grand Jury in this representation, &c.

A. LOCKHART, J. P.
JA. AUSTIN, J. P.
A. CARAWAY, J. P.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Athenian Club...No. 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Whenever a writer makes his debut to the world, public curiosity will naturally be excited to know his name and place of abode. In order to gratify the inquisitive, it has been the practice of most writers, on their first setting out, to not only make known their names and place of residence, but also to furnish a biographical memoir, accompanied with a portraiture of their proper persons.

With all due deference to the wise plans of preceding writers, we beg leave to differ from them in our outset. Whatever may be thought necessary on this score, shall be attended to at a future period. In this number it is merely our object to state, that we are a certain set of "men," united together by the ordinary ties of friendship; and our object in view is, to write upon any and every subject that we may deem calculated to amuse and instruct your readers. It may be that we shall occasionally touch upon political and theological subjects. At this moment it is impossible to determine how often, and with what degree of regularity we may publish our essays, owing to the various professions of our members. We frequently experience considerable difficulty in getting a sufficient number of members together to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, without which we cannot publish any thing to the world. Our rules require the concurrence of two-thirds of our members in all things we intend to publish.

At our last meeting we appointed one of our members to superintend the concerns of our association, so far as respects the publication of our essays: His name will hereafter appear at the head of our labors.

It was also agreed, *nem. con.* that if any member shall be found guilty of the *sin of plagiarism*, he shall be expelled, *ipso facto*, and ever after be disabled of becoming a member of our Club. We deem this resolution all-important; not only for the discovery of the cognoscence of our members, but to save your readers the trouble of examining a vast number of books, in order to convict us of *literary theft*. Under such circumstances we appear before the public, pledging ourselves that every thing which may appear under the title of the "ATHENIAN CLUB," shall be purely original, unless otherwise expressed.

It may be thought by "some," that we are too rigid in our regulations concerning *plagiarism*: To such we would say, in the language of the sons of Esculapius, "that inveterate diseases require the application of energetic remedies."

It is a fact, which we think will not be controverted, that there are many publications of the present day ushered into the world, with high claims to literary merit, but which, on strict examination, are found to contain but little else than the writings of *other men* under *another name*. We do not, by any means, claim a superiority of intellect and penetration; but we are determined to free our consciences from the guilt of theft. Whatever part of your paper we may be permitted to occupy, you may rest assured it shall not be stuffed with *ill-gotten treasure*. In the further exposition of our views, it may not be improper to remark, that our motto shall be,

"Still pleased to praise,
"But not afraid to blame."

In justice to the public, we will merely state, that we are situated in an obscure village, remote from your town.

[We deem it advisable to state, that none of the members of "The Club" have any connection with the above, either directly or indirectly, and that it is not the production of any gentlemen in this town or its vicinity.] EDS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STANDARD KEEPERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few days ago I examined the laws relative to the appointment of Standard Keepers, and the regulation of Weights and Measures, and from their rigor and importance, I am really astonished that our good citizens, the Justices of our Courts, have been so remiss in the discharge of their duty, as not to have long since attended to this business. From the information which I have received, it appears that but few, if any, of the counties have *Standard Keepers*. The act of the legislature of 1818 will fully explain the nature of this business. In order to guard our citizens against imposition and fraud, I think it indispensably necessary that our courts generally should attend to this business.

CENSUS OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

White males under 10 years of age,	1227	Females,	1162
of 10 and under 16	587	do.	718
of 16 and under 25	759	do.	1017
of 26 and under 45	878	do.	1026
of 45 and upwards	436	do.	547

Total,	3887		4470
Total white persons,	8757		
Total colored persons,	224		

Total inhabitants,	8581		
Census of 1810,	7169		

Increase since 1810,	1412		
Number of families,	1497		
Average number in a family, 5 and seven-tenths.			
Persons of 70 years of age and upwards,	121		
of 80	32		
of 102	1		

There are three sisters living in this town of the following ages: 97, 90, and 88—their united ages 274.

When all things are considered, the increase of the town is flattering. From 1810 to 1814, the population was rather diminishing, so that we may calculate the whole of the increase and something more since the beginning of 1815. [Eastern Argus.]

MARYLAND.—Robert Wright is elected a Representative to the next Congress by a majority, in his district, of about 50 votes; and Philip Reed by a majority of 16 votes. In such close elections as these, there is no disgrace, and scarcely mortification, from defeat.

Both these gentlemen have heretofore been in Congress, and both as Senators and as Representatives. [Nat. Intel.]

THE DISCOVERY.

It is a singular fact, that the newly discovered land in the Pacific Ocean, south of Cape Horn, has been known to brother Jonathan, at least so long that a voyage to and from the Island has actually been completed out of the port of Stonington, Connecticut. But, less ambitious about the honor than the profit, he was content, from the experience of the first voyage, to move on quietly in the purchase of ships, which he has done to the extent of seven or eight within a few months—all of which have ostensibly gone a whaling, but they have been more probably a sealing. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New-York,) on shares, for "an Island unknown to any one except the captain, where seals, which had never been disturbed by man, were as tame as kittens, and more plenty than at any other place upon earth." This was the language used to induce others to take an interest, the possessors of the secret being rich in knowledge, but poor in purse. The ship, however, proceeded, but was unfortunately cast away before she reached her destination.

When our brethren of Stonington have made as much as they wish by keeping the secret, we hope they will favor the world with some account of their discovery.

It is probable the people in New-Haven have been making some guess of the existence of this Island, as they too have been looking out for whale ships. [Merc. Adv.]

DIED.

At New-Orleans, the Rev. SYLVESTER LARNED, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city. He fell a victim to the fatal disorder which, during the present season, has cut down some of the best and most respectable of our citizens. He had scarcely arrived at his 24th year, but he had acquired a degree of proficiency in almost every branch of human learning, which is rarely attained by veteran scholars, who have passed their lives in study. Pulpit eloquence was his fort; and he was one of the most animated, correct and impressive orators of this country, or this age. He was a cheerful companion, a steadfast friend, a patriotic citizen, and a truly pious christian. [New-Orleans paper.]

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	12
Beef, mess	10	5	6
Beeswax	gal.	25	28
Brandy, Cognac	gal.	70	70
Butter	lb.	30	34
Coffee	bush.	43	50
Corn	100 lb.	15	15
Cotton, Upland	bbl.	3	25
Flax seed	bush.	1	1 20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 23
Hog's lard	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6 50
Lead	lb.	10	12 1/2
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		45	50
New-England	100 lb.	3	4
Rice	bush.	3	90
Salt, Turks-Island	lb.		1
Liverpool ground			
Steel, German	lb.		
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12 1/2	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
magnified	lb.	10	15
Tallow			12
Wheat	bush.	60	
Whiskey	gal.	55	60

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Iredell county, Third-Creek, one iron gray MARE, between five and six years old, with crooked hind legs; and a sorrel FILLY, one year old in August. I will give the above reward if any person will give me information so that I get them again; or if delivered, I will pay any reasonable expenses. JAMES LOCKE. October 4, 1820.—3w18r

Gig and Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, lately from Baltimore, having, a few days since, rented of B. P. Pearson all his shops and tools, respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of North-Carolina and the contiguous districts of South-Carolina, that he intends carrying on the

Gig and Carriage Making Business.

In all its various branches. He hopes to have it in his power, in a short time, to supply the former customers of the establishment, and all others who feel inclined to purchase, with a neat assortment of Sulkeys, Gigs, Kitchens, Dearbons, &c. finished in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit. Orders from gentlemen in the country, and those living at a distance, will be attended to with punctuality. All kinds of repairs belonging to the above business shall be done at my shop, with neatness and despatch. A. N. JUMP, Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1820.—16

To whom it may concern.

SOMETIME in August, 1818, I and my brother Josiah Potts, purchased of Hugh O'Neal, of Iredell county, a tract of land, to the value of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, for the payment of which we gave three several notes, jointly, payable at different times. Shortly after this purchase was made, my brother wishing to become the sole owner of the land, I withdrew my claim, and applied to Mr. O'Neal to have my name erased from the notes: but upon his assurance that I should never be called upon for payment, I let the notes remain as they were. Within a short time, however, I have understood that Mr. O'Neal, finding that my brother will not be able to make good the payments, is intending to make me responsible for the balance which is at present due. This is to give notice, therefore, that having received no equivalent for said notes, and being under age at the time I signed them, I shall not pay any part of them. JEREMIAH POTTS. Rowan County, Oct. 4, 1820.—3w18r

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th of this instant, at the house of George Eilers, a bay Stud HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old last spring, branded on the left shoulder with O, a scar on the left thigh, and a few white spots on his back; also, a saddle and bridle was taken with the said horse. If any person will give me information of said horse, so that I get him again, I will give him the above reward, and pay all reasonable expenses. JOHN AMBURN. Rowan County, Oct. 12, 1820.—3w18r

Roger Williams' Estate.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the last October term of Montgomery County Court as Administrator upon the estate of Roger Williams, deceased, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. ARTHUR HARRIS. Montgomery County, Oct. 13, 1820.—3w18r

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Thomas Neely, John Neely, Rebecca Neely, Aaron Townsend and Martha his wife, Isaac McLeell and Peggy his wife, John McCahern and Polly his wife; versus, Isaac Neely, and Reuben Dixon and Jane his wife.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Salisbury Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte against him. [3w18r] ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

JOHN ARNOLD, as vs. JAMES MILLER. Debt.—Jud. Atty. served in the hands of Benjamin Steed.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides in another government, it is ordered that all proceedings be stayed for three months; and that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, on the first Monday in November next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. [3w18r] A Copy: JESSE HARPER, C. M. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. which, if not taken out by the first day of January, will be sent on to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A.
WILLIAM ANDREW, Sarah Anderson, Benjamin Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Frederick Aaron, James Blair, Robert Bigham, sen. Samuel Boyes, Robert Barnhill, Darling Bell, Matthew Bain, Samuel Blair, John Costen, Thomas Cashon, John Carlock, Robt T. Check, Robt Carr, William Cooper, jun. Adam Cooper, Wm. Campbell, Rev. Thos. B. Clarkson, 2. D. S. Susana Dow, Eliza Dow, David Dow, Robert Davidson, John Davis, Sugar Dulin. G. William Goforth, Willis Gibbs, Alexander Gillespie, Polly Gardner, John Gingles, Sam'l Gordon, John Garrison. H. Jonathan Harris, Samuel Hine, Joshua Hadley, John Hall, John Harris, William Hamilton, John Hays, Jeremiah Hood, John Hodge. J. Cadwallader Jones, John Johnston. K. Messrs. Kirk and Alexander, Robt Knox. L. Thomas R. Lion, John Little, 2. Nancy Latta. M. George Morrow, 2. James McKnight, Alexander McClenaghan, Judith Monroe, Judith N. W. Monroe, James Martin, Richard Morrow, Michael McLeary, John McLaughlin, Margaret McCorkle. N. Samuel Niel. O. Edwin Jay Orsborne. P. John D. Pettis, Francis Perry, Joseph Purviance, Henry Pharr. R. Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Elen Room, James Roper, Rachel Robinson, James Rone, John Ritch, sen. S. David Smith, 2. David or Hugh Smith, Margaret Skelly, James C. Sloan, Seth Sexton, The Sheriff, Hetty Smith, David Stinson, Eli Stewart. T. Samuel I. Thomas, James G. Torrence, John M. Thomas. W. Allen Wynens, Joseph Wilson, William I. Wilson, Jordan Williamson, Catharine Wallace, Matthew Wallace, Samuel Wilson, Samuel I. Wilson, Benjamin West, Thomas Walker, David Wilson, Thomas White, Rev. John Williamson. Y. William Yandel. WM. SMITH, P. M. October 1, 1820.—3w18

Notice.

THERE will be a Bill presented to the next General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for a division of Rowan County. THOMAS HAMPTON. October 1, 1820.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires. SCOTT.



FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to request the publication of the following verses. They were composed by a young gentleman several years ago. They possess much merit, and display a pathos and delicacy of feeling not unworthy even of Moore. From this specimen we may augur, that had this germ of genius cultivated his poetical talents, his name, ere this, would have occupied no humble niche in the temple of fame.

MALVINA.

Salisbury, October 13, 1820.

In a far distant clime I have left a sweet Rose,
A blossom unfolding its exquisite ray;
More lovely than morning it brilliantly glows,
And fairer its blush than the rich bloom of May.
I fear that another enamored may view it,
May steal it away from its fond parent stem;
That in absence some fortunate lover may woo it,
And I sigh when I think of the beautiful gem.
To the shade where the flow'et is destined to flourish,
On the wing of affection I'll hastily fly;
For what can be dearer, than fondly to nourish
What is dear to the heart, what is fair to the eye?
O leave not thy bower, sweet rose, till I come;
Hope whispers thy bloom I again shall survey;
My bosom, believe me, was formed for thy home,
O leave not thy bower, till it bears thee away!

GUIDO AND ISABEL.

From "the Sicilian Story." By BARY CORNWALL.

THAT morn they sat upon the sea-beach green;
For in that land the swart springs fresh and free
Close to the ocean, and no tides are seen
To break the glassy quiet of the sea:
And Guido, with his arm 'round Isabel,
Unclasped the tresses of her chestnut hair,
Which in her white and heaving bosom fell
Like things enamoured, and then with jealous air
Bade the soft amorous winds not wanton there;
And then his dark eyes sparkled, and he wound
The fillets like a coronet around
Her brow, and bade her rise and be a queen.
And oh! 'twas sweet to see her delicate hand
Pressed 'gainst his parted lips, as though to check,
In mimic anger, all those whispers bland
He knew so well to use, and on his neck
Her round arm hung, while half as in command
And half intreaty did her swimming eye
Speak of forbearance, 'till from her pouting lip
He snatched the honey-dews that lovers sip,
And then, in crimsoning beauty, playfully
She frowned, and wore that self-betraying air
That women loved and flattered love to wear.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Music.

Music is an object of universal love, and from its prevalence in every age, and by its cultivation in every part of the world, it seems as if there was something in the "concord of sweet sounds" congenial with the mind of man. Among rude and unpolished nations it has ever risen to peculiar importance, and been introduced to aid the expression of joy and grief, upon all solemn and festive occasions. It has ever been the solace and the delight of men of genius, and there is no subject which is praised in more ardent expressions, or expatiated upon with more delight, by Homer, Tasso, Milton, and Shakspeare. It cheers the traveller as he pursues the journey of life, and produces an innocent and sweet oblivion of his toil.

For a description of the powers of music, recourse can best be had to the sister art, to which sound is so frequently indebted for the most pleasing alliance of sense: and perhaps it will not be found easy to produce a short description of its application to the various situations of life, and different feelings of the heart, more beautiful and just, than the following verses—

Queen of every moving measure,
Sweetest source of purest pleasure,
Music! why thy powers employ
Only for the sons of joy?
Only for the smiling guests
At natal or at nuptial feasts?
Rather thy lenient numbers pour
On those whom secret griefs devour:
Eid be still the throbbing hearts
Of those whom death or absence parts;
And with some softly-whispered air
Smooth the brow of dumb despair.

As the notes used to express any sensations may be equally in unison with those of a similar nature, music requires the aid of language to characterize any individual passion. If correspondent words are the associates of sound, they become by this alliance specific indications of the manners and passions; and

the pleasure conveyed to the ear is attended by the more refined gratification of the understanding. Mysterious as the mode of the operation of sound may be, it is clear that nature has connected certain emotions with them, and their effect is sufficiently ascertained and deeply felt; for they are the keys which unlock all the passions of the soul. Sounds variously modified, and judiciously combined with words, can melt with pity, sink in sorrow, transport with joy, rouse to courage, and elevate with devotion. They have a peculiar effect in cherishing the tender passions, and calling up the long forgotten images of the past, with all their attendant train of associated ideas. While the ear is delighted with the strains of harmony, the fancy is busied in the contemplation of the most affecting images, and the whole soul is exalted to the bright regions of joy and happiness.

The order of sounds in simple melody resembles in their principles that proportion of parts, which constitutes the symmetry of the human form. Our hearing and sight, the noblest of our senses, are indulged by the arts with their proper gratifications. As painting and sculpture produce the means of enjoyment to the eye, so music supplies entertainment to the ear. Of all compositions none are more truly affecting than those which were anciently adapted to the popular ballads of particular countries, such as Switzerland and Scotland.

They come o'er the ear, like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour—

They show in the greatest degree the power of the association of ideas. They can awaken the lively emotions of tenderness and melancholy pleasure in every susceptible mind: but their effect is felt in the highest degree by the natives of those countries, when far distant from home. The instant the sounds of the *Rans de Vaches* strike the delighted ears of the Swiss in a foreign country, his memory and fancy are busied in recalling the charms of the fair nymph who was the object of his early affection; and they revive the images of the lofty Alps, the rapid torrents, the wild woods, the paternal cottage, and all the scenes and occupations of his youth. His soul is melted with tenderness inexpressible, and his passion to return home produces a deep despondency, which nothing but the enjoyment of these beloved objects can effectually remove.*

Nor is the mind less pleasingly affected by the power of sacred music when the various excellence of melody and harmony is united in its subjects. How grateful to a good ear are the anthems of Kent, Boyce, and Hayes, when sung by some of the best choristers, whom St. James' Chapel, Magdalen College, Oxford, Trinity, and Cambridge, can boast;—and how divine are the airs of Handel when warbled from the lips of a Mara, a Bellington, and a Harrison! They disengage our minds from the vulgar objects of life, lull our passions and our cares to repose, and remind us of the pleasure enjoyed by our first parents when listening to the music of the angels in the garden of Eden.

How often from the steep
Of echoing hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive each to others note,
Singing their great Creator? Oft in bands
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds
In full harmonic number joined, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
Paradise Lost, book 4.

In perfect and full harmony, the different parts of a musical composition are so combined and justly adapted, that no discord results from their number. The various notes are so ingeniously blended, there is such a happy union of the loud and the soft tones, of stringed and of wind instruments, of vocal and instrumental power, that the ear is filled, not overwhelmed; transported, not distracted. The efficacy of the principles upon which harmony depends is so great, that they are able, even of themselves, without calling in the aid of the passions, to produce considerable pleasure. To be sensible of this pleasure, however, depends as much upon skill as a practitioner, as upon taste as a connoisseur.

KETT.

* The bands belonging to the Swiss regiments in the French service were prohibited from playing this tune to the Swiss, as it had caused many of them to desert.

Naval Anecdote.

FROM SILLIMAN'S TOUR TO CANADA.

"A British officer in Canada, of his own accord, spoke to me in the highest terms of the American Navy and its officers.—He mentioned Capt. Hull particularly, with a frankness of commendation that was equally honorable to himself and to the subject of his praise.—He said, that an officer of the *Guerriere*, who was on board of that frigate when she was captured by Capt. Hull, narrated the circumstance to which I am about to allude. "It will be remembered, that when the two

frigates desecrated each other, Capt. Hull was standing before the wind, and Capt. Dacres upon it, under easy sail—the tracks of the ships, were at lines converging at considerable angle, so that they could cross each other. When they were within long cannon-shot, the *Guerriere* fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the *Constitution*. The *Guerriere* then wore and gave her antagonist the other broadside—still the fire was not returned; but Capt. Hull, with his ship in fighting trim, continued to bear down on his adversary, who finding that he was thus pressed, continued on his part to wear and to fire, first one broadside, and then another—to all this, however, Capt. Hull paid no attention, but pressed forward till he was now very near. The *Guerriere* then put before the wind, and the *Constitution* followed on directly astern; till finding the *Guerriere* would outail her, she spread more canvass, and gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled to choose whether she would lie across her stern and rake her decks, or come alongside at very close quarters, and then be again exposed to her broadsides, from which as yet she had sustained but little damage. It was this crisis of the affair that excited so much admiration among the British officers; for Capt. Hull, instead of tearing his adversary to pieces with comparative impunity, which, by tacking and lying across her stern, he might (according to the opinion of the British Naval Officer) very easily have done, waved his advantage, and did not fire till coming upon the larboard quarter of the *Guerriere*, he shot alongside, and thus gave his antagonist an opportunity to defend himself." "It was the noblest thing (added the British officer with whom I was conversing) that was ever done in a naval conflict."

From the authentic accounts of this action, it is manifest that the gallant American had it in his power to rake his adversary, and from whatever motives it might have been done, he actually waved the advantage. If we do not charge it to his magnanimity and generosity, it must at least go to the account of his bravery, and his confidence (not unwarranted by the result) that he was able to subdue the hostile ship, without availing himself of the adventitious advantage which he enjoyed."

"A gentleman at Montreal, mentioned to us, that a public dinner was given at Torreboune, (a small town a little below Montreal,) to Commodore Barclay, after his signal defeat by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Barclay, who was sadly cut to pieces by wounds, of which he was hardly recovered, his remaining arm (for he had lost the other before) being suspended in a sling, gave as a volunteer toast, "Commodore Perry—the brave and humane enemy." Commodore Barclay then entered into a detailed account of Commodore Perry's treatment of himself, and of the other wounded and prisoners who fell into his hands; and in narrating the story, he became so deeply affected, that the tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. The audience were scarcely less moved; and how could it be otherwise, when the speaker (who, a few weeks before, had without dismay faced the tremendous cannonade of his enemy,) could not without tears of admiration and gratitude, relate his deeds of kindness to himself and his companions, when suffering under wounds and defeat. O! this was a nobler triumph for Perry than the victory which God granted to his arms.

Scarcely had we been gratified by the above anecdote, when the New-York newspapers, which in our parlor at Montreal, we were cheerfully perusing, informed us that the brave, magnanimous and gentle Perry had fallen, not in battle on the water, but by a fever in a foreign land.—The news would have been sufficiently painful at home; but among strangers, and those who were so recently our public enemies, it gave us a severe shock; we not only felt that it was a public loss, but we neither could realize, nor did we wish to, that it was our own public bereavement. Few men of his age have done more to serve and honour their country than Perry, although we must still regret that he gave his sanction to duelling."

AN IRISH FUNERAL.

[From Trotter's Walks in Ireland.]

"We had an opportunity on the road today, at Slane, of observing a very old custom amongst the Irish, which surprised us, as being so near the metropolis. We met a funeral, attended by a great number of country people.—They were orderly, extremely clean and well dressed.—All the women wore bright red cloaks. A select party followed the corpse, and sung the Irish lament in a very impressive, and far from unpleasant manner; sometimes the tones were very low, and then rose as if in excess of grief. All was slow, solemn, and dirge-like. The women all followed the mourners, then the old and young men in separate bands; and finally, a compact party of the orsomen, well dressed and respect-

ably mounted, closed the procession! at a distance, the scarlet cloaks and horsemen behind, with the wailing cry indistinctly heard, made a singular impression on us. When the procession was passing, we could not but admire the great decency, (which, indeed, the Irish observe at all religious ceremonies,) composed demeanor, and remarkable regularity which were manifested by this affectionate and pious people. Where customs are entwined with nature, it is impossible and very unwise to attempt to root them out.—This funeral dirge is retained in every part of Ireland. Nothing, I apprehend, is more ancient in the world; and surely, for that alone, it is venerable. What can be more pathetic than to behold friends, relatives and neighbors, in simple rural garb and religious procession, accompanying the dead to the grave, as the farewell cry of grief is heard with solemn attention! Prejudice may deem a people barbarous, although they are exactly the reverse. But nature is a sure guide; and when we see them following her pure dictates in their simple way, & with affecting propriety, ought they not to be respected? not ridiculed or insulted!

"In the very territory of Hugh de Lacy, one of the first great English nobles and adventurers, we find the oldest customs of the Irish prevalent and flourishing; whilst this proud Lord and all his bands are forgotten, and little traces of his dominion exist. Hence, conquerors and settlers may learn the useful lesson—that force may do much, but nature will ever assert her rights, and do more."

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

It is a very just remark, that people in general are in the habit of using terms in common conversation, which appertain to their particular calling or profession. For instance, the blacksmith, when things go smoothly, will say that he has got a good heat, the tailor, that he has taken a "stitch in time"—the shoemaker, that he has accomplished his end—and the printer, perhaps, that he has got a good proof. But after all, we do not recollect to have ever met with a neater witticism on this subject than the following, which we believe was first published in a New-Jersey paper, ten or twelve years ago:—

To view Passaic falls, one day,
A priest and tailor took their way:
"Thy wonders, Lord," the parson cries,
"Amaze our souls, delight our eyes!"
The tailor only made this note:
"O what a place to sponge a coat!"

It is the natural but melancholy history of the unchanged heart that, from youth to advanced years, there is no other revolution in the character but such as increases both the number and quality of its defects: that the levity, vanity, and self sufficiency of the young man is carried into advanced life, and only meet, and mix with, the defects of a mature period; that, instead of crying out with the Royal Prophet, "O remember not my old sins," he is inflaming his reckoning by new ones: that age, protracting all the faults of youth, furnishes its own contingent of vices; that sloth, suspicion, and covetousness, swell the account which Religion has not been called in to cancel: that the world, though it has lost the power to delight, has yet lost nothing of its power to enslave. Instead of improving in candor by the inward sense of its own defects, that very consciousness makes him less tolerant of the defects of others, and more suspicious of their apparent virtues. His charity in a warmer season having failed to bring him in that return of gratitude for which it was partly performed, and having never flowed from the genuine spring, is dried up. His friendships having been formed on worldly principles or interest, or ambition, or convivial hilarity, fail him. One must make some sacrifices to the world, is the prevailing language of the nominal Christian. "What will the world pay you for your sacrifices," replies the real Christian? Though he finds that the world is insolvent, that it pays nothing of what it promised, for it cannot bestow what it does not possess—happiness; yet he continues to cling to it almost as confidently as if it had never disappointed him.—Were we called upon to name the object under the sun which excites the deepest commiseration in the heart of Christian sensibility, which includes in itself the most affecting incongruities, which contains the sum and substance of real human misery, we should not hesitate to say, AN IRRELIGIOUS OLD AGE. The mere debility of declining years, even the hopelessness of decrepitude, in the pious, though they excite sympathy, yet it is the sympathy of tenderness unmixed with distress. We take and give comfort from the cheering persuasion that the exhausted body will soon cease to clog its immortal companion; that the dim and failing eyes will soon open on a world of glory.—Dare we paint the reverse of the picture? Dare we suffer the imagination to dwell on the opening prospects of hoary impiety? Dare we figure to ourselves that the weakness, the miseries, the terrors we are now commiserating, are ease, are peace, are happiness, compared with the unalterable perspective?

HANNAH MORE.